UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/25813
21 May 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 20 MAY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of serious violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries, which has involved aided trans-border military and sabotage operations.

A number of anti-revolutionaries with the financial and military support of Iraq crossed the international border and penetrated into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran, causing casualties, and inflicting damages to civilian quarters, oil installations, and the military on the following dates and locations:

1. On 7 April 1993, Saleh-Abad region on the map of Mehran;

2. On 8 April 1993, Gar-sephid region on the map of Gilan-Gharb resulting in the martyrdom of two people;

3. On 9 April 1993, Gar-sephid military police headquarters on the map of Gilan-Gharb;

4. On 10 April 1993, the mast of oil installations of the Iranian Oil Ministry located north of Tonkab and north-east of Zein-alghos in Kamakou heights, which resulted in the martyrdom of two people.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran views these aided trans-border military and sabotage operations with extreme concern and alarm.

These trans-border operations that have been planned and initiated in Iraq constitute serious violations on both the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran holds the Government of Iraq solely responsible for these violations and their aftermaths.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gholamali KHOSHROO
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Security Council

Distr.
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S/25814
21 May 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 20 MAY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to submit, enclosed herewith, a letter by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Croatia, Mr. Nikica Valentic, addressed to you.

I would be grateful if you would provide for the distribution of this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladimir DROBNJAK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Letter dated 19 May 1993 from the Prime Minister of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General

On 21 January 1993, the Vice Prime Ministers of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, Dr. Mate Granic and Mr. Vladimir Seks, sent a letter to the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, where they focused their attention on the fact that the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" was outmanoeuvring the obligations taken in the international agreements ("Agreement on the Exchange of Captured Persons"), that had been concluded between the Republic of Croatia and the "FR of Yugoslavia", with the participation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) (the first agreement was concluded on 6 November 1991; later agreements were: Sarajevo, 11 February 1992; Pecs, Hungary, 20 March 1992; Geneva, Switzerland, 28-29 July 1992, 7 August 1992, 18 October 1992; Budapest, Hungary, 16 December 1992).

In this letter, the Vice Prime Ministers of the Republic of Croatia kindly asked Mr. Cyrus Vance and Lord David Owen to use all their authority and influence to exert urgent political pressure and take steps towards the authorities of the "FR of Yugoslavia", in order that the internationally assumed obligations be fulfilled that on the strength of recognized and established principles, the exchange of all captured persons be carried out. They also suggested that after the current problem of the exchange of prisoners has been completed, a joint committee, within the framework of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, be organized, which would finally and systematically resolve the problems of missing persons and persons forcefully dislodged.

Being aware of Your Excellency's experience and authority, the Vice Prime Ministers of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, Dr. Mate Granic and Mr. Vladimir Seks, addressed a letter to you, on 2 February 1993, which asked for your engagement in the implementation of the following:

- An immediate and unconditional release and exchange of the prisoners, persons who have been forcefully apprehended and captured or Croatians who have been criminally sentenced (in accordance with international agreements);

- UNPROFOR protection of all mass grave sites discovered in the occupied areas of the Republic of Croatia, in compliance with data submitted to the United Nations;

- The formation of a special committee, under the auspices of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, which would systematically and once and for all determine the fate of all the persons missing during the aggression against the Republic of Croatia.

In spite of numerous contacts and efforts by the international community to resolve the said issues and furthermore in spite of Your Excellency's plea and the pleas of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Co-Chairmen of

the Conference on the Former Yugoslavia to resolve the problems concerning the exchange of captured persons, the issue has remained at a standstill. According to a report by the ICRC, the persons on the list of prisoners, who should have been exchanged as early as 14 August 1992 in Nemetin, are being kept in Serbian prisons, under extremely poor conditions. Some people's health is in critical condition, while one prisoner has died.

A special burden for the Government and the inhabitants of the Republic of Croatia is the fact that the "FR of Yugoslavia" will not present to the Croatian public or to the international community any data concerning Croats forcefully apprehended in cities where Croats suffered grave tribulations, such as Vukovar, Borovo Naselje, Drnis and other places. The "FR of Yugoslavia" (Serbia and Montenegro) should be made aware of their responsibility for genocide and the mass number of victims resulting from their aggression and occupation of the Republic of Croatia. Since they cannot confess to this because the war and their aggression continues, their oppression is exerted upon the hundreds of detained Croats, who are imprisoned and exposed to harshly toilsome forced labour. The families of these prisoners and the mass population of the Republic of Croatia are severely distressed over these conditions and are tolerating them with utter strength and patience.

I am consequently free to once again urge Your Excellency to use your prestige and influence to compel the "FR of Yugoslavia" to fulfil without any further delay the internationally assumed obligations, so that the exchange of captured persons may be administered immediately, as required by the established and recognized rules of conduct. I also ask that using your prestige you pressure the international community to form a mechanism for more efficiently finding the missing persons and those forcefully apprehended and which would assist in identifying the murdered victims in the mass graves.

(Signed) Nikica VALENTIC
Prime Minister

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25815
21 May 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 21 MAY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council on 19 April 1993 (S/25620) concerning the status of the implementation of the monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with the relevant parts of section C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

This report, which was prepared by the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) contains a presentation characterized by inaccuracy regarding Iraq's position.

Furthermore, the report reviews the developments during the past six months of the Special Commission's work in Iraq in a manner that is accusatory and prejudiced and distorts the facts.

In order that the members of the Security Council and, through them the international community, may learn the facts about this matter, I present below the Iraqi side's observations on this report.

I. Iraq's position on future monitoring

Iraq did not reject in principle the future verification and monitoring of compliance referred to in resolution 687 (1991). Iraq expressed its readiness to arrive at a practical solution of the question of Security Council verification of Iraq's capabilities for producing the weapons prohibited under resolution 687 (1991) and to reach agreement on a practical and appropriate mechanism for the question of the equipment coming under the provisions of paragraph 8 of resolution 687 (1991) so as to render it harmless. Iraq affirmed clearly and unambiguously that it was ready to do all that on the basis of respect for its sovereignty and dignity and non-infringement of its national security and provided that the objectives set by the Security Council in resolution 687 (1991) should not be turned into a means of depriving our people and our country of a free and natural life like that enjoyed by all free peoples of the world or a means of depriving it of its natural right to the scientific and technological development necessary to raise the economic, social, cultural and health level of the Iraqi people.

Iraq has submitted a series of initiatives and objective proposals conducive to arrival at a professional, technical and legal settlement of this matter that would achieve the objective of the Security Council, which is to verify the non-production of the weapons prohibited under resolution 687 (1991), not to deprive Iraq of its right to be an industrial country and not to have its industry and advanced industrial assets destroyed.

Iraq has clearly indicated that the current resolutions and plans relating to this mater, which are couched in general language, can be used in either way. Iraq, therefore, calls for the language to be made more specific, in the light of the objective, and for a definition of methods of implementation and the conduct to be observed by the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency, in the light of the objective also;

II. The Iraqi side's position on the activities of the Special Commission

The report of the Secretary-General is full of allegations that Iraq has attempted to restrict the "rights" of the Special Commission. The report uses these allegations as a pretext to justify the Special Commission in taking an interventionist approach in its work.

The annex to the report recounts a series of alleged events to support its claims concerning the conduct of the Iraqi side. Since some of these allegations are entirely devoid of truth, while others are recounted in an unfair way, we give below our observations on the contents of the paragraphs of the annex to the report:

1. Paragraph 1 of the annex alleges that the Iraq's side's objection to the team headed by Azad Velikov making an inventory of certain items of equipment constitutes interference with the powers of the Special Commission. The truth of the matter is as follows:

When UNSCOM 48 began its work, the team requested an inventory of all machinery and equipment located at the Ibn al-Haytham Centre. The Iraqi side proposed an inventory of the equipment and machinery relevant to the provisions of resolution 687 (1991), leaving aside the equipment and machinery that was of general use, such as ordinary welding tools such as are used in any simple workshop throughout the world, because making an inventory of it would require much time and effort to no purpose. Following consultations between the inspection team and the Iraqi side, the two sides arrived on the same day at a procedure satisfactory to both parties, and the team began its work accordingly.

Should this matter be regarded as proof of Iraq's non-compliance or as proof of its good will and sincere wish to cooperate fruitfully and facilitate the work of the inspection team?

2. Paragraph 2 of the annex refers to Iraq's effort to deny what it calls the "basic aerial rights" of the Special Commission in relation to entry of transport aircraft to Iraq and overflight of sites for aerial surveillance.

The contents of this paragraph are a deliberate attempt to falsify the positions of the Iraqi side. With regard to the first matter, Iraq proposed that the Special Commission should use Iraqi aircraft, instead of hiring foreign

aircraft, for whose cost Iraq was accountable. This request was logical and legitimate and does not detract from the functions of the Special Commission. However, the Commission persisted in not acceding to this request and escalated the situation with the aim of superimposing this issue on the issue of Iraq's resistance to the two no-fly zones imposed by the United States over parts of Iraq. This enabled the United States Government on 17 January 1993 to carry out its attack on civilian locations in Baghdad, including the Al-Rashid Hotel and the Al-Nida' factory.

With regard to the question of overflight of sites by the helicopters of the Special Commission, the Iraqi side did not prohibit the Special Commission from carrying out its flights for purposes of both surveillance and transport in the various regions of Iraq. However, it objected to overflight of Baghdad, because overflight of cities is barred absolutely to all types of civilian and military aviation, as is laid down by aviation laws all over the world and because the Special Commission has numerous alternatives that enable it to dispense with such flights, inasmuch as it is able to carry out on-the-ground inspection of sites without prior notification. Moreover, the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission had already informed the Iraqi side, in his letter dated 25 September 1991, that it was the intention of the Special Commission to use specific air routes in the Baghdad area, to be agreed on with the Iraqi authorities. In another case, during the campaign of UNSCOM 50 and UNSCOM 51 on 22 February 1993, the aerial surveillance team proceeded in the direction of the site to be inspected, and, during the flight, the Iraqi side accompanying the air inspection team believed that the team intended to overfly a prohibited area. He gave them a warning, and, when he realized that the aircraft did not intend to overfly the prohibited area, he gave the authorization to proceed. The process of giving the warning and the authorization to proceed did not take more than 20 minutes. What entitled the Special Commission to regard this matter as proof of non-compliance by the Iraqi side, which acted out of fear for the security and safety of the aircraft and its passengers? Moreover, this incident did not hinder the surveillance team from performing its mission.

3. Paragraph 3 of the annex claims that Iraq hindered access to sites for inspection teams for reasons such as "because inspection would breach the sanctity of universities and would upset the students". The truth as to what occurred regarding this same incident is that UNSCOM 53 suddenly requested on 14 March 1993 to inspect the College of Veterinary Medicine, and the Chief Inspector requested that he and the 21 inspectors should be allowed into the College.

The Iraqi side requested a limitation on the size of the group of team members entering the College, for reasons of university inviolability and on practical grounds relating to the process of organizing the visit, since it was difficult to organize a productive visit with 21 inspectors entering the College during regular class hours and with hundreds of students in the grounds and classrooms.

The head of the team eventually understood the Iraqi's side request, and a group of inspectors were selected for entry into the College, on the understanding that the rest would join them should circumstances so require.

The inspection took place and the team ascertained that their information concerning prohibited activities in the College was unfounded.

Should the Special Commission consider the conduct of the Iraqi side in this matter as evidence of non-compliance or, in fact, a practical arrangement to ensure the success of the team's mission?

4. Paragraph 7 of the annex refers to the fact that Iraq complains about the activities of the U-2 reconnaissance aircraft and calls it "a United States spy plane" and says that it is being "used to assist in the planning of an Israeli operation to assassinate President Saddam Hussein".

Iraq's complaints about the activities of the U-2 aircraft do not come out of thin air. Accordingly, the term "United States spy plane" is no mere allegation. It is, in fact, a United States aircraft piloted by a United States pilot and takes from a United States base in Saudi Arabia. It is designed for espionage, and the Iraqi side has more than once asked the Secretary-General of the United Nations to pledge that the photographs and data collected by this aircraft will remain in the possession of the United Nations. We have so far not obtained such an undertaking.

A study of the routes taken by this aircraft on its flights, which by 7 May 1993 totalled 135, shows that the objectives that this aircraft selects and its flight schedules are dictated solely by the strategic-political requirements of the United States of America and not by the requirements of the work of the Special Commission or the United Nations.

With regard to the question of the use of this spy plane in the planning of an Israeli operation directed against the Iraqi leadership, that is a matter that was discussed in the world press, including the publication Mid-East Mirror on 7 March 1993. The letter 8 March 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (S/25387) informed the Secretary-General and the Security Council of this grave matter.

5. Paragraph 8 alleges that Iraq is seeking to limit the duration of monitoring and aerial surveillance. The truth about what occurred with regard to this matter is that the head of the aerial surveillance team insisted in a few cases on having his aircraft circle for an extended period at low altitude over certain industrial installations located near population centres. The Iraqi side accompanying the team warned them that if they continued circling without any operational necessity, the resultant noise would affect the people working in the industrial installations and the civilian population in adjacent neighbourhoods, especially the sick and the elderly.

In all these cases, the answer of the head of the aerial surveillance team acceded to this request.

Drawing attention to this matter in this unfair way has no purpose but to distort the picture of the Iraqi side and to incite feelings against Iraq.

6. Paragraph 9 alleges that Iraq has sought to establish that those involved in the chemical destruction group are not permitted to take part in other inspection activities.

Iraq has never ventured such a thing. The truth of the matter is that one member of the chemical destruction team wanted to participate in the work of aerial surveillance, without officially informing the Iraqi counterpart of this, as was the procedure. The Iraqi side notified the Special Commission that the customary procedure required that the Iraqi side be officially notified of the new task entrusted to the inspector. In fact, the Special Commission did this and authorized the inspector to perform his new function.

7. Paragraph 11 alleges that Iraq has sought to establish that it should receive advance notice of the site to be surveyed.

This statement is not at all accurate. The procedure followed is that the head of the aerial surveillance team should, on the night of the flight, notify the Iraqi side of the area in which a site is to be selected for surveillance. This area is usually an extensive one, sometimes comprising thousands of square kilometres. This advance notice is necessary for the purpose of restricting air defence weapons in the area over which the flight is to be made, in order to protect the safety of the aircraft. The coordinates of the site to be placed under surveillance are kept secret by the surveillance team, and the Iraqi side is usually informed of them during the flight towards the site.

Is it reasonable that the Special Commission should make no distinction between specifying the area and specifying the site? Is it right that the Special Commission should create doubts about an Iraqi measure aimed at protecting its aircraft and ensuring the smooth discharge of its functions. Moreover, pilots of the Special Commission's helicopter unit have, on more than one occasion and in more than one letter retained by the Iraqi side, commended the excellent way in which the Iraqi side has cooperated with them; without it they could not have performed their duties with the requisite safety and facility.

8. Paragraph 12 alleges that Iraq refuses to offer information willingly and refuses to supply information at all in areas such as supplier networks and also expresses consternation that the Commission continues to ask questions about Iraq's past programmes.

(a) The first allegation is refuted by the fact that Iraq has provided tons of information, files and documentation, has replied to thousands of questions and has supplied the desired data mentioned in paragraph 4 of the report "as providing a basis on which to build", although many of Iraq's industrial installations and facilities were totally destroyed, with concomitant loss of many of the related documents.

(b) With regard to the second allegation, it is inaccurate, because the Iraqi side asked the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency to supply a list comprising all the questions on the subject of suppliers for Iraq's consideration.

(c) With regard to the consternation of the Iraqi directors at the repetition of questions, it sometimes happens that a member of an inspection team encounters the director of an installation and begins to question him about matters and demands of him statistics and documents which the director of the installation has already answered or supplied to dozens of earlier inspectors. This may arouse the consternation of some directors, because they find that the process is an unjustified waste of time. In addition, some inspectors resort to putting extremely personal or even insolent questions, like the inspector who asked an Iraqi female researcher "Why aren't you married yet?"

9. Paragraph 13 alleges that Iraq has been unable or unwilling to produce specific items of equipment that the Commission has evidence were supplied to Iraq and that inspection teams continue to find equipment and documents containing information pertinent to their mandate.

What happened is that some of the inspection teams believe that any piece of machinery that they find in a given factory is relevant to their functions under resolution 687 (1991), and they ask the Iraqi side why it was not declared. The Iraqi side supplies evidence and proof that these pieces of machinery are not relevant to the Special Commission's functions, and normally the inspection team in question is satisfied with that interpretation.

10. Paragraph 14 alleges that Iraq has sought to prevent photography over a designated plant. The Iraqi side has stated that the right to take photographs inside Iraqi plants is restricted to the machinery and equipment related to the Special Commission's functions. The Iraqi side requests the inspection teams not to resort to random photography or photography unrelated to the functions of the Special Commission. In most cases, the inspection teams have kept within the limits of their mission in this respect, and, when a difficulty has arisen concerning the photographing of this or that piece of machinery, it has been resolved by mutual understanding between the two sides. However, the Iraqi side has copies of photographs taken by the inspectors of sites, machinery or equipment absolutely unrelated to the Commission's functions that were thrown by them into the waste-paper basket or sold to foreign news agencies for the purpose of trade and personal advertisement.

11. Paragraphs 14 and 15 refer to the occurrence of incidents relating to the property of the Special Commission, such as the smashing of the Commission's car windscreens or the loss of personal equipment belonging to inspectors.

The mention of this matter is an attempt to blow up small cases and fix accusations on the Iraqi side without cogent proof. The smashing of a car windscreen because of a road accident or by some individual is an event that may occur anywhere in the world, and the loss of minor personal equipment from a hotel is something that occurs in every hotel on earth. Moreover, everything that the Special Commission alleges is not true. Once, a member of the Special Commission claimed that he had lost a camera and personal computer, but it emerged subsequently that another member of the Special Commission's staff had taken it with him by mistake to Bahrain.

Notwithstanding these minor incidents, the Iraqi side has provided the best possible protection and security for the Special Commission's inspectors. There are many cases where members of inspection teams lose their personal effects, wallets or cameras and the Iraqi side discovers them and returns them to them.

III. Conclusion

The foregoing review makes it clear that the Special Commission has been accusatory and not objective in its presentation of Iraq's positions and in its review of occurrences during its activities. It would be more suitable for the Special Commission, which is an impartial technical agency of the United Nations to focus in its report on the aspects of the implementation of the requirements of resolution 687 (1991) and on which of these requirements have been met, in a professional manner divorced from political intentions, and that its report should contain the conclusions and solutions proposed for overcoming difficulties, with a view to the scrupulous and objective discharge of its function.

Unfortunately, the political influence and political intentions of certain international parties find their reflection in the Commission's reports and assessments, and this is prejudicial primarily to the credibility of the Commission itself.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25816
21 May 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 MAY 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to my letters of 31 March (S/23773) and 2 April 1992 (S/23774) to the President of the Security Council and to the President's reply of 2 April 1992 (S/23775) concerning the composition of the military component of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

Having completed the necessary consultations, I propose that Singapore be added to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to UNTAC.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25817
21 May 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 MAY 1993 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 19 May 1993 (S/25816) concerning the addition of one country to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They endorse the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) Yuliy M. VORONTSOV
President of the Security Council

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25818
21 May 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE SITUATION CONCERNING WESTERN SAHARA

1. In its resolution 809 (1993) the Security Council asked me to report before the end of May 1993 on the results of specific steps which it invited me to take with a view to expediting the implementation of the Settlement Plan. For reasons explained below, I believe it might be better to present such a report in July 1993. In the interim, the present status report summarizes the progress of my efforts to date.

2. In pursuance of paragraph 2 of resolution 809 (1993) calling for efforts to be intensified in order to resolve outstanding issues, particularly those relating to the interpretation and application of the criteria for voter eligibility, my Special Representative Mr. Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan, travelled to the mission area at the end of March for talks with the parties. These consultations were essentially aimed at eliciting the views of the parties regarding a possible compromise to bridge existing differences over the interpretation and application of the eligibility criteria enunciated in the annex to my predecessor's report of 19 December 1991 (S/23299).

3. On his return to New York, Mr. Yaqub-Khan reported to me that both sides had shown a desire to move towards an early referendum. Some progress had been made in the sense that Morocco had not expressed objections to the main elements of the outline of a proposed compromise and the POLISARIO had, for its part, not rejected the compromise outright, even though it had maintained its earlier reservations about the crucial aspects of the criteria, namely the testimony in support of the eligibility of applicants to vote. Efforts to overcome these difficulties are continuing.

4. Against this background and in response to the calls from the parties as well as several members of the Security Council, I have decided to visit the mission area in the first week of June, accompanied by my Special Representative, to make one more effort to seek a compromise solution.

5. Paragraph 3 of resolution 809 (1993) asks me to make the necessary preparations for the organization of the referendum and to consult with the parties for an early registration of voters, starting with the updated lists of the 1974 census. To that effect, discussions were held with the parties during the months of March and April concerning a number of relevant issues. Both

sides confirmed their desire to proceed promptly with the registration of voters and to cooperate with the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) in this task. They also agreed to the participation of tribal chiefs as well as observers from either side in the registration process.

6. In the light of these consultations it was decided to establish an Identification Commission, commencing with a nucleus of about 10 members. The Chairman has already arrived in the area and the advance group of the Identification Commission is due to establish itself in the Territory, together with ancillary staff, in the first half of June. After the completion of essential preparatory activities, the Commission will start voter registration, initially in Laayoune and Tindouf, in the course of the same month. Suitably designed voter registration cards are being printed for this purpose. The Identification Commission will also draw up plans including requirements of resources for expanding the identification process to include all potentially eligible voters, in order to complete preparations for the referendum by the end of the year, if possible.

7. The Settlement Plan calls for the establishment of a Security Unit consisting of 300 civilian police for the smooth and orderly conduct of the referendum. For the initial phase, now being launched, some 30 police officers represent the minimum requirement. Accordingly, a police contingent of this size under a Police Commissioner will be available in Western Sahara by the end of this month.

8. As requested in paragraph 4 of resolution 809 (1993), my next report will assess the prospects for the holding of a referendum this year and will set forth the connected modalities together with the implications, if any, for MINURSO's role and strength. Meanwhile, our planning is based on the assumption that the referendum will be organized and conducted according to the timetable and plan of action contained in my predecessor's report of 19 April 1991 (S/22464). As regards the budget of $143 million, which was approved by the General Assembly on 17 May 1991, additional resources will be required to restore funds used for recurrent expenditure since the establishment of MINURSO some two and a half years ago. The corresponding estimates will be included in my next report.

9. It is my earnest hope that concrete steps now under way towards the registration of voters will set in motion a process that will generate a momentum for the holding of an early referendum. Furthermore, my intended visit to the mission area should also serve to underscore that the above process must not be seen as an open-ended commitment, and that the Settlement Plan must now be implemented without further delay.

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/48/175
S/25819
21 May 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Items 117 and 121 of the
preliminary list*
INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING
TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER
ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF THE
UNITED NATIONS
QUESTION OF EAST TIMOR

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Note verbale dated 21 May 1993 from the Permanent Mission of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith the text of a communiqué by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Portugal on the sentence pronounced against Xanana Gusmão on 21 May 1993 (see annex).

The Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations has the honour to request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 117 and 121 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

* A/48/50.

ANNEX

Communiqué issued on 21 May 1993 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Portugal on the sentence pronounced against Xanana Gusmão

1. The Indonesian authorities have just sentenced Xanana Gusmão, the leader of the East Timorese resistence to the Indonesian occupation of East Timor, to life imprisonment, according to a sentence that was read today in the Dili court where he had been on trial since the 1st of February last.

2. This iniquitous decision has culminated a process that since the very beginning, as was promptly denounced by the Portuguese Government, was fraught with the gravest irregularities and outrages carried out against a whole background of illegitimacy and violence.

3. Xanana Gusmão was submitted to a political trial, to a farce staged by an illegitimate power, that illegally occupied a non-self-governing territory while its decolonization was under way, disrespecting the most elementary principles of the United Nations Charter and of International Law, and refusing until now to abide to the resolutions on East Timor adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council. The violence that has been commited against the population, the systematic abuse of human rights, the prepotent and arbitrary use of force, indicated that nothing could be expected from the justice that the Dili Court was going to hand down on Xanana Gusmão, once he had been captured by the Indonesian military forces.

4. As the Portuguese Government had the opportunity to point out at the beginning of the trial, Indonesia lacks any political, moral or legal authority to trial whoever will try to put a stop to the illegal situation prevailing in the territory and to reestablish the essential rights of the East Timorese and to enforce the rules and principles universally recognized by the international community. The Jakarta Government should be the one to be tried for what it has done in East Timor.

5. The procedures that took place in the Dili Court added to the arbitrarinesses already denounced since his imprisonment with another series of scandalous prepotences. They included denying to the defendant the right to read his defence before the court (in violation of Indonesia's own

law); the coercion inflicted upon the witnesses (one of them, Saturnino da Costa Belo, who refused to colaborate, was immediatly declared insane, and subsequently beaten and subjected to ill treatment in prison); threats made against the defendant (of which several of his relatives were in prison); the opposition to further visits to be made by the International Red Cross,etc.

In addition, the assurances given by the Indonesian authorities that free access to the trial would be granted to diplomats, journalists and international observers were not fulfilled. They went as far as to deny the representative of the United Nations the possibility to attend two sessions of the trial, as well as to diplomats of various countries. Prevention to enter the court room and supression of sound were used to eliminate any possibility of the defendant to be heard when he was striving to read his defence.

6. The Indonesian authorities tried to use as a political weapon the initial statements made by Xanana Gusmão when he was under unacceptable physical and moral coercion. They had expected to discredit and totally submit him. When they understood that this was not so, and that the defendant had prepared his political defence and that he was ready to read it in court, they irresponsibly accused the personal envoy of the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Amos Waco, Attorney General of Kenya, of inducing him to do so.

7. The Dili trial ended up by backfiring on the occupation authorities. The deposition that Xanana Gusmão courageously tried to read before the court and that is now known to the public denounces the illegalities that characterized the whole process as well as all the manipulation that was used to obtain his submission as a means of seeking to consolidate the illegal occupation of East Timor by Indonesia.

8. The inhumane sentence that has now been announced is another form of violence carried out against the East Timorese people, revealing the occupant's exasperation and the disregard that it shows towards the international criticism of its actions, as revealed by the recent resolution approved by the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

On denouncing it, Portugal underlines the strong contradiction that exists between this behaviour and the wish proclaimed by Indonesia to achieve through dialogue, a just, comprehensive and internationally acceptable settlement to this problem.

The sentence of Xanana Gusmão is another serious warning given to the international community on the necessity to urgently achieve such a settlement, that will have to be based on respect for international legality, for the rights of the people and of the individuals, in particular for the right to self determination, without which it will be impossible to solve the question of East Timor as it has been demonstrated once again.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25820
22 May 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 20 MAY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continued their violations of Iraqi national airspace for purposes of reconnaissance and provocation during the period 11 to 17 May 1993.

11 May 1993

(a) Northern region: 34 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 3,000 to 8,000 metres, centred over Zakho, Amadiyah, Sinjar, Mosul, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Irbil and Rawanduz.

(b) Southern region: 18 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Salman, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah, Artawi, Khidr and Ushbayjah.

12 May 1993

(a) Northern region: 22 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Zakho, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Irbil and Amadiyah.

At 1200 hours on 12 May 1993, a United States aircraft dropped three heat flares on a farm to the south of the Kawir area in the Irbil Governorate.

(b) Southern region: 28 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qal'at Salih, Basra and Busayyah.

13 May 1993

(a) Northern region: 18 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Dohuk, Irbil, Zakho, Tall Afar, Sinjar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 32 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Jalibah, Salman, Ushbayjah and Busayyah.

14 May 1993

(a) Northern region: 24 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,500 to 7,500 metres, centred over Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Amadiyah, Tall Afar and Irbil.

(b) Southern region: 6 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 8,000 metres, centred over Artawi, Jalibah, Basra and Nasiriyah.

15 May 1993

(a) Northern region: No hostile air activity was reported in the northern region on this day.

(b) Southern region: 41 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Basra, Samawah, Khidr, Salman and Jalibah.

16 May 1993

(a) Northern region: 34 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 8,500 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar, Dukan and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 55 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,500 to 9,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Faw, Jalibah, Busayyah and Salman.

17 May 1993

(a) Northern region: 24 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 8,000 metres, centred over Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Irbil, Dukan and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: 80 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Basra, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Samawah, Nasiriyah, Khidr, Jalibah and Artawi.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25821
22 May 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 MAY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Desirous to fully implement all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council including those imposing the economic sanctions against the country provisionally known as the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)", and in particular the provisions of the resolution 820 (1993), the Government of the Republic of Croatia - acting through the Minister of Economy - has issued a Decree on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Security Council's Resolution 820 (1993).

Since several countries have already expressed their uncertainty and disorientation in ascertaining which settlements are on the territory of the Republic of Croatia within the boundaries of the UNPAs - thus falling under the specific authority of the Croatian Government concerning the import to, export from and transshipment through these areas - a list of those settlements has been included to the Decree and forms its integral part.

In order to facilitate the implementation of op. para. 12, 13 and 14 for the Member States, I have the honour to enclose the English translation of the said Decree and the list of settlements. I would ask for your kind assistance in distributing this letter and its Annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladimir DROBNJAK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

On the basis of Article 4 of the Regulations on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Security Council's Resolution 820 (1993), ("Narodne novine" No. 41/93) the Minister of Economy is hereby issuing the following

Decree
on the implementation of Article 12
of the United Nations Security Council's Resolution 820 (1993)

I

The present Decree shall regulate the method and procedure of exporting goods and services from and importing goods and services to the area of the Republic of Croatia under the United Nations protection (UNPA), as well as transit thereof through this area.

II

Legal entities and individuals seated or resident in UNPA can export goods and services from or import them to UNPA only after prior approval by the Minister of Economy.

The Minister of Economy shall approve exports to and imports from UNPA on the basis of an opinion obtained from the Croatian Chamber of Commerce - Regional Chamber in the area of which the applicant and the UNPROFOR and PMEZ Office are seated or resident.

III

Export and import applications shall be submitted in writing to the Minister of Economy in three copies, of which one copy shall be forwarded by the Ministry of Economy to the Croatian Chamber of Commerce - Regional Chamber in the area of which the applicant is seated or resident and one copy to the UNPROFOR and PMEZ Office.

IV

Applications for export to or import from UNPA shall be submitted on prescribed Forms 1 and 2 as integral parts of the present Decree.

Export and import applications not submitted on the Forms prescribed by the Ministry of Economy shall be returned to the applicant and considered as not submitted at all. Duly submitted and properly filled applications shall be forwarded within 24 hours by the Ministry of Economy to the Croatian Chamber of Commerce - Regional Chamber in the area of which the applicant is seated or resident and to the UNPROFOR and PMEZ Office.

The Croatian Chamber of Commerce - Regional Chamber shall give their written opinion within 48 hours after receipt of the application from the Ministry of Economy.

V

After an obtained opinion of the Croatian Chamber of Commerce - Regional Chamber in the area of which the applicant and the UNPROFOR and PMEZ Office are seated or resident the Minister of Economy shall make his decision within 48 hours as to whether or not the export from or the import to UNPA shall be approved.

Such approval shall be issued on the prescribed Form 3 compiled in Croatian and English languages as an integral part of the present Decree.

The original of the approval shall be handed to the applicant and the copies thereof to the Croatian Chamber of Commerce - Regional Chamber, the UNPROFOR and PMEZ Office, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Customs Administration of the Republic of Croatia.

VI

Should the Minister of Economy consider an application for export from or import to UNPA unfounded, he shall issue a decision rejecting the application.

Complaints against such decisions shall be dealt with by the State Commission for Relations with UNPROFOR.

VII

Applications for transit of goods through UNPA shall be submitted by legal entities or individuals acting as transporters on Form 4 as an integral part of the present Decree.

The provisions of the present Decree related to the procedure of approving exports or imports of goods and services shall be appropriately applied to the procedure of approving the transit of goods through UNPA.

Approvals for transit of goods shall be issued on Form 5 as an integral part of the present Decree.

VIII

The movement of goods from or to UNPA as stipulated by Regulations on the implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Security Council's Resolution 820 (1993) and the present Decree shall be checked by the authorities of the Ministry of the Interior, whereas the exports from and imports to the Republic of Croatia shall be checked by the customs authorities of the Republic of Croatia.

IX

The List of Locations and Settlements within UNPA which are subject to the method and procedure of exports from, imports to or transit through UNPA as defined in the present Decree shall be published as an attachment to and an integral part of the present Decree.

X

The present Decree shall become effective on the day of its publication in "Narodne novine".

Class: 011-01/93-01/17
File No. 528-01/93-0002

Zagreb, 19 May 1993

Minister

Ivan Čermak (signed)

Form 1

REQUEST FOR EXPORT LICENCE FOR GOODS OR SERVICES

1. Applicant's name,
   Date of submittal of request (name and seat of legal person or address of individual)

2. Nature of export

3. Description of goods,
   Tariff No.

4. Quantity

5. Value of exported goods

6. Date and place of loading
   in UNPA

7. Date and place of shipping
   from UNPA

8. Date and place of export
   from Croatia
   (border crossing point)

9. Manufacturer

10. Exporter

11. Carrier/Shipper

12. Consignee in
    country of destination

13. Transport route

14. Means of transport
    (detailed description)

15. Export deadline

16. Reasons for export

Signature of applicant

Form 2

REQUEST FOR IMPORT LICENCE FOR GOODS OR SERVICES

1. Applicant's name,
   Date of submittal of request (name and seat)

2. Nature of import

3. Description of goods,
   Tariff No.

4. Quantity

5. Value of imported goods

6. Date and place of loading
   in country of import

7. Date and place of import
   in Croatia
   (border crossing)

8. Date and place of entry
   into UNPA

9. Foreign consignor

10. Importer

11. Carrier

12. User in UNPA

13. Transport route

14. Means of transport
    (detailed description)

15. Import deadline

16. Reasons for import

Signature of applicant

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF ECONOMY

Form 3

On the basis of Article 1 of the Regulations on the Implementation of Article 12 of the UN Security Council Resolution 820 (1993)/Official Gazzette ("Narodne novine") No.41/93 the Minister of Economy is issuing this

EXPORT/IMPORT LICENCE

Export from/Import to is approved to .
(name and seat of legal person or address of individual)

under the following conditions:

1. Description of goods,
   Tariff No.

2. Quantity

3. Value of exported/
   imported goods

4. Exporter/Importer

5. Means of transport

6. Carrier

7. Licence is issued
   with validity until

Relevant customs authority in the Republic of Croatia shall on the reverse side of this licence write off the quantity used per each export/import operation.

Minister

Form 4

REQUEST FOR APPROVAL OF GOODS TRANSIT

1. Applicant

(Carrier)

2. Date of submittal of request

3. Estimated date of entry into Republic of Croatia

4. Description of goods, Tariff No.

5. Quantity

6. Value of goods

7. Consignor and country from which transit is effected

8. Consignee (name and address)

9. Transport route

10. Check point before entry into UNPA

11. Point of exit from UNPA

12. Means of transport (detailed description)

13. Reasons for transit through UNPA

Signature of applicant

/...

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF ECONOMY

Form 5

On the basis of Article 1 of the Regulations on the Implementation of the provisions of Article 12 of the UN Security Council Resolution 820 (1993) /Official Gazzette ("Narodne novine" No.41/93 the Minister of Economy is issuing this

APPROVAL FOR TRANSIT OF GOODS

Transit of goods through UNPA
is approved to
under the following conditions :

1. Description of goods,
   Tariff No.

2. Quantity

3. Value of goods

4. Consignor and country from
   which transit is effected

5. Consignee
   (name and seat)

6. Transport route

7. Check point before entry
   into UNPA

8. Point of exit from UNPA

9. Means of transport
   (detailed description)

Minister

/...

LIST OF PLACES TO WHICH ARTICLE IX OF THE DECREE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGULATIONS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 12 OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 820 (1993) SHALL APPLY

Ada
Aljmaš
Antin
Antunovac Tenjski
Apševci
Babina Rijeka
Bačin
Badljevina
Baljnac
Banjevci
Bansko Vrpolje
Bapska
Baranjsko Petrovo Selo
Barica
Barlete
Bastajski Brđani
Batina
Batinjani
Batinova Kosa
Batinska Rijeka
Batnoga
Bagluci
Begovići
Beli Manastir
Benkovac
Benkovac (Nova Gradiška)
Benkovačko Selo
Berak
Bijela Stijena
Bijela
Bijele Vode
Bijelnik
Bijelo Brdo
Bila Vlaka
Bilišane
Biljane Gornje
Biljane Donje
Bilje
Biovičino Selo
Birovača
Biščanovo
Biskupija
Bjelajci
Bjelanovac
Bjelina
Bjelpolje
Blagorodovac
Blatuša
Blinja
Bobare
Bobata
Bogatnik
Bogdanovci
Bogovolja
Bojna
Bokšić
Bolman
Boriš
Borojevići
Borova Kosa
Borojevci
Borovita
Borovo Naselje
Borovo
Boturi
Bović
Branešci
Branjin Vrh
Branjina
Brđani Dapčevački
Brdo Utinjsko
Brekinska
Brest Pokupski
Brestane
Brestik
Brestovac Daruvarski
Brestovačka Brda
Brezine
Brezovac
Brezovac Dobr.
Brezovo Polje
Brgud
Brnjavac
Brnjeuška
Broćanac
Brotnja
Bršadin
Bruvno
Bruška
Brusnik
Bruvno
Brzaja
Bučje
Budak
Buinja
Buinski Riječani
Bujavica
Bukovac Perjas
Bukovac Visučki
Bukovčani
Bukovic
Bukovica
Bukovica Utinjska
Bulić
Bunić
Bušević
Buzeta
Cage
Cepeliš
Ceranje Gornje
Ceranje Donje
Cerić
Cerovac
Cetina
Cetingrad
Cetinski Varoš
Cikote
Civljane
Cremušina
Crevarska Struga
Crljenik
Crna Draga
Crni Potok
Crni Lug Glinski
Crno Vrelo
Cvijanović Brdo

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Cvitović
Ćelije
Ćore
Čakovci
Čapljani
Čanak
Čaprginci
Čavlovica
Čemernica
Čeminac
Čojluk
Čornjak
Čovac
Čremušnica
Čujića Krčevina
Čukur
Donja Brusovača
Dabar Otočki
Dabašnica
Dabrina
Dalj
Darda
Daruvar
Daruvar Vinogr.
Deanovići
Debelo Brdo
Dereza
Dobrovac
Deringaj
Desni Štefanki
Desni Degoj
Desno Središčko
Dežanovac
Dijakovac
Dioš
Divoš
Divuša
Drnopolje
Dobra Kuća
Dobra Voda
Dobropoljci
Dobroselo
Dodoši
Doljani (Daruvar)
Doljani
Doljnaki
Donja Čemernica
Donja Velešnja
Donja Stupnica
Donja Kovačica
Donja Oraovica
Donja Subocka
Donja Šumetlica
Donja Obriješ
Donja Bučica
Donja Visočka
Donja Rasenica
Donja Trstenica
Donja Budičina
Donja Velešnja
Donja Bačuga
Donja Suvaja
Donja Pastuša
Donja Mlinoga
Donje Cjepidlake
Donje Selište 1
Donje Novo Selo
Donje Taborište
Donje Primišlje
Donje Jame
Donje Selište
Donje Mokrice
Donji Selkovac
Donji Klasnić
Donji Viduševac
Donji Caglić
Donji Žirovac
Donji Sređani
Donji Daruvar
Donji Javoranj
Donji Dobretin
Donji Borki
Donji Grahovljani
Donji Furjan
Donji Varoš
Donji Bogičevci
Donji Lađevac
Donji Nikšić
Donji Poloj
Donji Bjelovac
Donji Cerovljani
Donji Kukuruzari
Donji Mekinjar
Donji Vaganac
Donji Srb
Donji Lapac
Donji Štrbci
Dragalić
Dragotina
Dragotinci
Dragović
Drakulić Rijeka
Draškovac
Draž
Drezica
Drenovac
Drenovac Osred
Drežnikgrad
Drlež
Dubica
Duboki Dol
Duboševica
Dubovac
Dugo Selo (Vrginmost)
Dugopolje
Duhovi
Dunjak
Durin Potok
Dvor
Dvorište
Đeletovci
Đevrske
Đumače
Džaperovac
Erdut
Ernestinovo
Ervenik
Filipovac
Frkušić
G. Cerovljani
G. Meminska
Gaboš
Gaćeša Selo
Gage
Gaj
Gajic
Gajine
Gakovac
Gejkovac
Glavica
Glavičani
Glina
Glinice
Glinska Poljana

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Glogovo
Gnojnice
Gojkovac
Golinja
Golubić
Golubić
Golubinjak
Golubovac
Gora
Gorička
Gornja Brusovača
Gornja Čemernica
Gornje Taborište
Gornji Kukuruzari
Gornji Hrastovac
Gornja Šumetlica
Gornja Kovačica
Gornja Visočka
Gornja Rašenica
Gornja Vrijeska
Gornja Močila
Gornja Bučica
Gornja Oraovica
Gornja Obrijež
Gornja Subocka
Gornja Stupnica
Gornja Bačuga
Gornja Suvaja
Gornja Velesnja
Gornja Mlinoga
Gornja Ploča
Gornje Mokrice
Gornja Pastuša
Gornje Selište
Gornje Primišlje
Gornje Cjepidlake
Gornje Jame
Gornji Klasnić
Gornji Čaglić
Gornji Sređani
Gornji Grahovljani
Gornji Daruvar
Gornji Borki
Gornji Uljanik
Gornji Javoranj
Gornji Varoš
Gornji Dobretin
Gornji Bogićevci
Gornji Viduševac
Gornji Popovac
Gornji Kremen
Gornji Žirovac
Gornji Lađevac
Gornji Selkovac
Gornji Bjelovac
Gornji Štrbci
Gornji Vaganac
Gornji Lapac
Gornji Kalnik
Gornji Srb
Gosić
Goveđe Polje
Grab
Graberje
Graboštani
Grabovac Drež.
Grabovac
Grabovac Banski
Grabovica
Grabovo
Grabušić
Gračac
Gračanica Šišinska
Gradina Koren
Grbavac
Grđevica
Gredani
Gredani
Grmušani
Grubišno Polje
Gubavčevo Polje
Gvozdansko
Hađer
Hajtić
Homoljac
Hrastin
Hrastovica
Hrtić
Hrvatski Blagaj
Hrvatski Čuntić
Hrvatsko Selo
Ilača
Ilok
Ilovačak
Imsovac
Ivanci
Ivanovo Selo
Ivanovo Polje
Ivoševci
Jagma
Jagodnja Gornja
Jagodnja Donja
Jagodnjak
Jagodnje
Jagrovac
Jakobovac
Jakovci
Japaga
Jasenica
Jasenovac
Jasikovac
Javnica
Javornik
Jazavica
Jezerce
Jezero 2
Johovo
Jošan
Joševica
Josrvica
Jovac
Jubukovac
Jukinac
Jurga
Kakanj
Kakma
Kaldrma
Kalebovac
Kamenac
Kanjane
Kapela Korenička
Karadžičevo
Karanac
Karin Donji
Kartalije
Kašić
Kaštel Dežanovački
Kaštel Žegarski
Katinac
Katinovac
Kepčije
Kestenovac
Kestenovac
Kihavac

Kijani
Kijevo
Kik
Karin
Kistanje
Kistanje Selo
Klanac Perjasica
Klapavice
Klasnjica
Klisa (Grdevica)
Klisa
Kljaić Brdo
Ključar
Klokoč
Klupica
Kneževi Vinogradi
Knežević Kosa
Kneževo
Knezovljani
Knin
Kninsko Polje
Kobiljak
Kokirevo
Kolarić
Kolarina
Kolašac
Kom
Komazeci
Komesarac
Komić
Komogovina
Komora
Kompolje Koreničko
Končanica
Končarev Kraj
Kopačevo
Koprivna
Korana
Kordunski Ljesk
Koreničani
Korita Rakov
Korita
Korlat
Korog
Kosna
Kostajnički Majur
Kostajnica
Kostreši Bjelov.
Kostrići
Košutarica
Kotarani
Kotuna
Koturić
Kovačevac
Kovačić
Kozaperovica
Kozarac
Kozarac
Kozibrod
Kozjak
Kozjan
Kozlovac
Kraguj
Kraljevčani
Kravljak Kliski
Krbava
Krbavica
Krštelovac
Kričke
Kričke
Krivaja Naseob
Krivaja Vojnička
Križ Hrastovički
Krnjeuve
Krstinja
Kruge
Krupa
Kruševo
Kruškovača
Kukunjevac
Kula Atlagić
Kuljani
Kunac
Kunovac Kupirov
Kupirovo
Kupljensko
Kurjak
Kusaja
Kusonje
Kuzma Perjasica
Labevci
Lasinja
Laslovo
Lepuri
Letovanci
Ličko Petrovo Selo
Ličko Cerje
Lipovac
Lipovac
Lipovac Krstinjski
Lipovac Majur
Lipovača
Lipovača Drežn.
Lišane Ostovičke
Lišane Tinjske
Lisičić
Lisine
Lisnjak
Livadani
Ljeskovac
Lještani
Ljubac
Ljubina
Ljubović
Ljudevit Selo
Lončarica
Loskunja
Lotine
Lovas
Lovča
Lovinac
Luč
Ludvina
Lug
Luščani
Mala Babina Gora
Mačkovo Selo
Madžari
Maja
Majdan
Majske Poljane
Majske Mede
Majski Trtnik
Mala Dapčevica
Mala Barna
Mala Maslenjača
Mala Klisa
Mala Jasenovača
Mala Vranovina
Mala Trepča
Mala Pisanica
Mala Peratovica
Mala Solina
Mala Gorica

/...

Malešević Selo
Mali Miletinac
Mali Bastaji
Mali Grđevac
Mali Banovac
Mali Zdenci
Mali Budići
Mali Gradac
Mali Obljaj
Malička
Maljevac
Maljkovo
Malo Krčevo
Malovan
Mandić Selo
Marinbrod
Marinci
Marinovo Selo
Markovac
Markovec
Markušica
Martinovići
Masvina
Matijevići
Mazin
Mece
Mečenčani
Medare
Mededak Utinjski
Međurače
Medvida
Melinovac
Mihaljevac
Miholjsko
Mikuševci
Miljanovac
Miočinovci
Miokovićevo
Miranje
Mirkovac
Mirkovci
Mišljenovac
Mitrovac
Mlaka
Mlaka Antinska
Modrino Selo
Mohovo
Mokro Polje
Momčilovića Kosa
Morpolača
Mošćenica
Moštanica
Mračaj Krstinjski
Mračaj
Mracelj
Munije
Muškovci
Mutilić
N. Selo Lasinjsko
N. Selo Glinsko
N. Selo Koreničko
Nadin
Nadvoda
Nadvrelo
Nebljusi
Nebojan
Negoslavci
Neteka
Nijemci
Nova Krslja
Nova Drenčina
Novi Majur
Novi Jankovci
Novi Bolman
Novi Bezdan
Novi Čeminac
Novi Varoš
Novi Čakovci
Novi Farkašić
Novo Nevesinje
Novo Selo
Novo Selište
Nova Krivaja
Nunić
Obrovac
Očestovo
Okučani
Omanovac
Omšica
Ondić
Opatovac
Oraovac
Oravac
Orlić
Orlova
Orolik
Osredci
Ostojići
Ostrovica
Ostrovo Podgrađe
Ostrozin
Otkopi
Oton
Otrić
Ovčara
Ožegovci
Pačetin
Padene
Paklenica
Pakrac
Pakrani
Palača
Palanka
Palovac
Paljani
Parčići
Paukovac
Paulin Dvor
Pecane
Pecka
Pecki
Pedalj
Perna
Perušić
Petkovac
Petlovac
Petrinja
Petrova Slatina
Petrova Poljana
Petrovci
Pješčanica
Plavno
Plitvički Ljeskovac
Plitvica Selo
Plitvička Jezera
Ploštine
Podgorje
Podkokirna
Podlapača
Podlug
Podmelnica
Podolje
Podosoje
Podrinje

Podsedlo
Podunavlje
Polača
Polača
Poljana
Poljanak
Poljani
Poljani
Poljice
Ponikvari
Ponor
Ponor. Korenička
Ponorac
Popovac
Popovci
Popovići
Potkonje
Potočani
Prekopa
Prekopakra
Prevršac
Prgomelje
Pribudić
Prijebroj
Prijeka
Prisjeka
Pristeg
Prljevo
Prnjavor Cunt
Prović
Puklica
Radašinovac
Radenovci
Radljevac
Radmanovac
Radonja
Radučić
Rajčići
Rajić
Rajić Brdo
Rakovica
Ramljane
Rastević
Rastičevo
Rastovac
Rastovača
Rausovac
Ravno Rašće
Rebić
Removac
Rešetar
Ribnjaci
Ričice
Ridane
Rijeka Korenička
Rodaljice
Rogulje
Rok
Rosulje
Roviška
Rožđanik
Rudanovac
Rudeži
Rudopolje Brdo
Ruišta
Rujevac
Ruševica
Sadilovac
Salamunić
Sarvaš
Segestin
Selakova Polja
Selište Drežnička
Selište Kostajnička
Sertić Poljana
Sibenik (Grubišno polje)
Silaš
Sirač
Skela
Skenderovci
Slabinja
Slakovci
Slana
Slatina
Slatina Pokupska
Slavsko Polje
Slunj
Smilčić
Smokrić
Smoljanac
Smrdelje
Smrtić
Sočanica
Sokolovac
Sokolovac
Sopot
Sotin
Srednja Meminska
Srednja Gora
Srednje Mokrice
Srednji Borki
Srednji Grahovljani
Sremske Laze
Srpiski Čuntić
Stanić Polje
Stankovac
Stankovci
Stara Gradiška
Stara Krivaja
Stari Jankovci
Stari Majur
Stari Selo
Stikada
Stikovo
Stipan
Strašnik
Stražanac
Stražbenica
Strižičevac
Strmica
Struga
Stubalj
Subocka
Sudaraž
Suknovci
Suza
Svinica Krstinjska
Svinica
Svinjarevci
Svračica
Svračkovo Selo
Svrakarica
Šakanlije
Šamarička Draga
Šamarički Brđani
Šarengrad
Šaševa
Šatornja
Šećerana
Šeganovac
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Šidski Banovci
Širine
Široka Rijeka
Škodinovac
Šljivnjak
Šljivovac
Šodolovci
Štakorovica
Šumarina
Šulja Lipa
Švajcarnica
Tabolić
Taborište
Tatar Varoš
Tenja
Tikveš
Tinj
Tiškovac Lički
Tisovac
Titova Korenica
Točak
Tolić
Tomingaj
Tompojevci
Topolje
Topolovica
Topusko
Toranj
Tordinci
Torjanci
Tovarnik
Treglava
Tremušnjak
Trgovi
Trnavac
Trnovac
Trojeglava
Trpinja
Trstenica
Trtnik Glinski
Tržić Primislan
Tuk Bjelopoljski
Turčenica
Turčević Polje
Udbina
Udetin
Uglješ
Uljanički Brijeg
Uljanik
Umetić
Unčani
Upik
Uštica
Utinja Vrelo
Utolica
Uzdolje
Vanići
Vardarac
Varivode
Vedašić
Velika Babina Gora
Velika Maslenjača
Velika Peratovica
Velika Jasenovača
Velika Klisa
Velika Barna
Velika Vranovina
Velika Dačevica
Velika Solina
Velika Popina
Veliki Bastaji
Veliki Budići
Veliki Grđevac
Veliki Zdenci
Veliki Miletinac
Veliki Banovac
Veliki Gradac
Veliki Obljaj
Veliki Šušnjar
Veliko Krčevo
Velim
Veljun
Velušić
Vera
Vinkova
Vinkovački Ban
Višuc
Vlahović
Voćarica
Vojišnica
Vojnić
Volinja
Vorkapić Selo
Vrace
Vranik
Vranovača
Vratečko
Vrbnik
Vrbovac
Vrelo Koreničko
Vrginmost
Vrpolje
Vukovar
Vukovje
Vukšić
Zagrad
Zaile
Zaklopac
Zaklopača
Zakopa
Zaloj
Zamlača
Zapužane
Zaton Obrovački
Zbjeg Močilski
Zdrapanj
Zečevo
Zelengrad
Zeleno Polje
Zeljava
Zimić
Zvjerinac
Zlatna Greda
Zmajevac
Zrin
Zrinska
Zrmanja Vrelo
Zrmanja
Žagrović
Žažvić
Živaja
Živković Kosa
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UNITED
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S/25822
22 May 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: CHINESE

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3214th meeting, on 22 May 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Cambodia":

"The Security Council strongly condemns the shelling on 21 May 1993 of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), during which the Chinese engineering detachment suffered two deaths and seven wounded. It expresses its condolences to the Chinese Government and to the families of the victims; it pays tribute to the latter for their courage and dedication.

"The Security Council takes note of the preliminary report by the Secretariat indicating that the shelling was carried out by the NADK. It requests the Secretary-General to investigate further and to report urgently to the Council.

"The Security Council expresses its strong support for UNTAC in carrying out its mandate within the framework of the Paris Agreements. It strongly condemns all attacks against UNTAC and demands that those responsible cease forthwith all hostile acts against UNTAC and take immediate measures to safeguard the lives and the security of UNTAC personnel.

"The Council recalls the warning contained in its resolution 826 (1993) that it would respond appropriately should any of the parties fail to honour its obligations. It further warns that it will not countenance the use of violence to interfere with or overturn the democratic process in Cambodia and will take further appropriate measures against any of the parties failing to honour its obligations.

"The Security Council also expresses its determination that the election for the constituent assembly should be held on the dates decided by the Supreme National Council and endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 810 (1993) and reaffirms its commitment to resolution 826 (1993). The Council calls upon the Cambodian people fully to exercise their right to vote in the forthcoming elections. In this respect, the Council stresses the importance of ensuring the cessation of acts of violence and of all threats and intimidation, as well as of ensuring a neutral political environment in Cambodia."

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S/25823
22 May 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 MAY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ITALY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the communiqué issued by the Western European Union (WEU) on the occasion of the WEU Council of Ministers which took place in Rome on 19 May 1993.

I also transmit the text of a communiqué on the Meeting of the WEU Forum of consultation at the ministerial level, which was held in Rome on 20 May 1993.

I would be grateful if the two texts could be circulated as documents of the Security Council.

(Signed) Francesco Paolo FULCI
Ambassador

Annex I

[Original: English and French]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(Rome, 19 May 1993)

Communiqué

1. The Western European Union (WEU) Council of Ministers today held its first regular meeting since the decisions taken in Rome on 20 November 1992 to enlarge WEU, and since the transfer of the WEU Council and secretariat to Brussels. In addition to the Foreign and Defence Ministers of the nine existing member States, Ministers of the future member State Greece, of the future associate member States Iceland, Norway and Turkey and of the observers Denmark and Ireland, participated in this meeting. Ministers welcomed the progress made over the last six months in strengthening the role of WEU and discussed what further steps could be taken. Ministers also held detailed exchanges on the situation in former Yugoslavia and on the contribution WEU was making to the search for a peaceful settlement.

WEU and the European security environment

2. Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to develop the role of WEU as the defence component of the European Union and as the means to strengthen the European pillar of the Atlantic Alliance based on the Declarations agreed at Maastricht and Petersberg. Ministers took note with satisfaction of the progress achieved in this regard.

Ministers warmly welcomed the result of the Danish referendum the day before relating to the Treaty on European Union.

3. The severe crisis in former Yugoslavia powerfully demonstrates the need for international organizations in the security field to act closely together in order to channel the political will of their member States to seek effective means for conflict prevention, crisis management and peace-keeping. Given the enhanced role of the United Nations and the importance of developing cooperation within the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), WEU Ministers reaffirmed their preparedness to support, on a case-by-case basis and in accordance with WEU procedures, the effective implementation of conflict prevention and crisis management measures including peace-keeping activities of these organizations and cooperative efforts with other States. They stressed the need to maintain armed forces at a level of effectiveness to cope with the requirements of common defence and the tasks defined by the Petersberg Declaration of WEU.

Former Yugoslavia

4. Ministers held a detailed discussion on the extremely serious situation in former Yugoslavia and in particular in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Condemning the continuing failure of the Bosnian Serbs to accept the Vance-Owen peace plan, and stressing that the referendum which took place last weekend in Bosnia and Herzegovina had no legal value and therefore its result was irrelevant, Ministers reiterated their full support for an early implementation of the Vance-Owen peace plan and for all the measures envisaged by the European Community and its member States and the international community to bring about a political solution to the ongoing conflict and to ensure the physical and political survival of the Muslim people in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Ministers, noting that no option, military or other, was excluded, agreed to keep up the pressure, in cooperation with the United States, the Russian Federation and the other interested parties, on Serbia and Montenegro and the Bosnian Serbs in order to make the latter accept the Vance-Owen peace plan and stop immediately their attacks and their policy of ethnic cleansing.

Ministers condemned the recent military attacks against Muslim civilians by Bosnian Croat forces and supported the European Community and its member States' stern warning to Croatia on possible reactions if their attitude was maintained. They expressed the hope that the Mostar meetings would bring hostilities to an end.

Ministers also recalled the Yugoslav authorities' earlier declarations on international monitors along the Serbian Montenegrin/Bosnian-Herzegovinian border, and expressed the view that President Milosevic's willingness to interrupt all assistance to the Bosnian Serbs with the exclusion of humanitarian aid should be put to the test, by providing evidence of his commitment.

5. Ministers mandated the Permanent Council:

- Following the WEU planning undertaken on the Sarajevo safe haven, which was submitted to the United Nations, to arrange for a study to be carried out on the establishment of different safe areas referred to in United Nations Security Council resolution 824 (1993), as well as Mostar and other possible areas;

- To examine the role that WEU might play in the context of the implementation of the Vance-Owen peace plan, in coordination with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO);

- To study the possibility for WEU to coordinate the rotation of the contingents deployed by its member States in the framework of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and the possible participation of WEU member States in the protection of the above-mentioned safe areas under a mandate of the United Nations.

6. Ministers agreed that the strengthening of United Nations sanctions through strict implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions and in particular resolution 820 (1993) should continue to be one of the responses of the international community to Bosnian Serb intransigence. Ministers highlighted the two contributions which WEU was making in this respect:

- Since July 1992, WEU ships and aircraft have been conducting, first, embargo monitoring; and subsequently, embargo enforcement operations

in the Adriatic in close coordination with NATO. With the adoption of Security Council resolution 820 (1993), WEU and NATO discussed ways of increasing the effectiveness of these embargo enforcement operations;

- The offer made at their meeting in Luxembourg on 5 April to assist the efforts of Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania in implementing the embargo on the Danube in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Security Council resolutions was now being put into effect. Ministers expressed their appreciation for the cooperation shown by the Governments of Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania in establishing this joint initiative, of a civilian character, which would be conducted in close coordination with the efforts of other organizations notably the European Community and CSCE and in liaison with the Sanctions Assistance Missions in the area. They welcomed the agreement of the riparian States to the deployment of advance teams, now in place, in order to prepare the rapid implementation of the initiative. Ministers expressed their appreciation for the efforts undertaken by the Presidency and agreed that Italy would assure coordination on the ground.

Relations with other countries

7. Ministers looked forward to their meeting the following day with their colleagues from the partner countries of Central Europe in the Forum of Consultation in order to intensify dialogue, consultation and cooperation and to discuss security issues of common concern.

8. Ministers agreed on the importance for WEU, as its role is strengthened, to develop its relations with other countries.

They welcomed the accession negotiations between the European Community and certain European Free Trade Association countries and were prepared, should the countries concerned so wish, to establish in the interim period prior to accession appropriate contacts with Austria, Finland and Sweden for information on the role of WEU in this context.

Ministers, stressing the importance of stability and security in the Mediterranean basin to WEU member States, agreed to develop further the dialogue initiated with Maghreb countries.

Given the increased importance of WEU's role, Ministers also requested the Presidency and Secretariat to continue to ensure information was given on WEU's activities to other interested countries.

Strengthening WEU's role

9. Ministers welcomed the fruitful working links which had been established in Brussels between the Defence Representatives Group, the Military Delegates and the Planning Cell. This had enabled the Planning Cell to start work on a firm foundation, and had also led to the establishment of principles for the organization and functioning of WEU in times of crisis. They also welcomed the valuable contribution made by the WEU Chiefs of Defence (CHODs) at their meeting in Rome on 22 April 1993, the first such meeting to be attended by future

members and associate members of WEU. On the basis of earlier studies and following the recommendations of the CHODs, Ministers agreed that the Planning Cell should advance studies with a view to enhancing European air-maritime cooperation - as a follow-up to the Franco/Italian/Spanish proposal - and develop those relating to capabilities for strategic mobility.

10. The WEU Council of Ministers took note of the report of the Defence Representatives Group and mandated the Permanent Council to reach timely conclusions and to present a progress report to the next ministerial meeting on the forces answerable to WEU, in particular for the conduct of humanitarian and peace-keeping operations. Ministers noted with satisfaction that all member States were now proceeding to designate which of their military units and headquarters they were prepared to make available to WEU for various possible tasks. These should include rapidly deployable air, naval and ground forces and headquarters from which WEU operations could be commanded.

11. Ministers welcomed the following declaration by the French, German and Belgian Ministers on the European Corps:

> "The States participating in the European Corps recall the terms of the Franco-German Memorandum of 30 November 1992, of which the Council has taken note, to the effect that they consider that the European Corps forms part of units designated as 'forces answerable to WEU'."

12. Ministers also welcomed a statement by Belgium, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany that the units they are prepared to make available for military tasks under WEU auspices will include the following multinational formations as part of the "forces answerable to WEU":

- the Multinational Division (Central), consisting of Belgian, British, Dutch and German units;

- the United Kingdom/Netherlands amphibious force.

13. Ministers requested the Permanent Council to arrange discussions at the earliest with representatives of the nations participating in these offers in order to define the relations between WEU and these multinational formations as "forces answerable to WEU".

Ministers agreed that the competent forums of WEU should develop a number of general rules and procedural guidelines applicable to all forces answerable to WEU.

14. Ministers welcomed the progress which had been made in setting up the WEU Satellite Centre. In particular they noted with satisfaction the signature on 1 December 1992 of the Agreement between Spain and WEU regarding the concession of the site and the building in Torrejón, the delivery of the initial equipment, the signature of the HELIOS Memorandum of Understanding and the official inauguration on 28 April 1993. Ministers also noted that phase 2 of the main system feasibility study into an autonomous European space-based observation capability had now been launched, and looked forward to receiving an evaluation of the costed options following the conclusion of the study at the end of 1993.

15. Ministers reaffirmed the importance of WEU's activities with regard to the implementation of arms control and disarmament agreements, in particular the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) and Open Skies Treaties. On WEU cooperation on Open Skies, Ministers noted the preliminary set of rules for the operation of a pool of observation systems, prepared by the working group, which aimed at making the most cost-effective use of national resources. They agreed that an approach should be made to third parties with a view to assessing their interest in participating in the pool. Ministers underlined the need for continued cooperation between member States on the verification of the CFE Treaty.

16. Ministers agreed to the transfer from EUROGROUP to WEU of its publicity activities and the functions of EUROCOM. They noted that discussions were continuing on the transfer of the functions of EUROLOG and EUROLONGTERM.

Armaments cooperation

17. The Defence Ministers of the 13 nations of the former Independent European Programme Group (IEPG) met this morning for the first time since the IEPG functions were transferred to WEU. They reaffirmed the six key principles on which cooperation on armaments matters should be based and in particular that all decisions on these matters within the WEU framework should be taken by the 13 nations. They agreed on a number of organizational aspects of the transfer, which were subsequently adopted formally by the Council at 13.

18. Defence Ministers will meet at least once a year, before a WEU Council meeting, to oversee the activities of the armaments cooperation forum, which will henceforth be known as the Western European Armaments Group (WEAG). The chairmanship will continue to rotate among the 13 nations. The meetings of the National Armaments Directors (NADs), who will continue to report to Defence Ministers, will remain the operational core of WEAG. Ministers agreed to relocate to Brussels the functions of the Permanent Secretariat of the former IEPG. Ministers agreed to build on the links between the former IEPG and NATO by applying to armaments cooperation within the WEU framework the practical measures agreed in Petersberg for developing relations between WEU and NATO. Ministers noted the decision by NADs to task a study group to examine the possible role of a European armaments agency.

Annex II

[Original: English and French]

MEETING OF THE WEU FORUM OF CONSULTATION
AT THE MINISTERIAL LEVEL

(Rome, 20 May 1993)

Communiqué

1. Foreign and Defence Ministers of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia met in Rome on 20 May 1993 with the WEU Council of Ministers. Following the decisions taken at their meeting in Rome on 20 November 1992, in addition to the Foreign and Defence Ministers of the nine existing WEU member States, Ministers of the future member State Greece, of the future associate member States Iceland, Norway and Turkey and of the observers Denmark and Ireland participated in this meeting. This was the first ministerial meeting since the adoption in Bonn on 19 June 1992 of measures to strengthen the relations and structure the dialogue, consultation and cooperation between WEU and the States of Central Europe.

2. Recognizing the importance of their exchanges of views, the Ministers of WEU countries and those of WEU's Consultation Partners of Central Europe agreed henceforth to extend the term "WEU Forum of Consultation" to their annual meetings, a term already applied to the meetings at the ambassadorial level which take place at least twice a year.

3. Particular emphasis in the discussions was placed on the situation in former Yugoslavia. Ministers condemned the continuing failure of the Bosnian Serb authorities to accept the Vance-Owen peace plan and welcomed that part of the communiqué of the WEU Ministerial Council agreed the day before concerning former Yugoslavia. In their discussions Ministers reviewed WEU's contributions to the efforts of the whole international community to bring peace to this region.

4. WEU Ministers informed their Consultation Partners of the WEU operation to enforce the embargo in the Adriatic undertaken in close coordination with NATO.

Ministers welcomed the WEU initiative on the Danube to assist and cooperate with Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania, in the strict implementation of the sanctions provided for in Security Council resolutions 820 (1993), 787 (1992), 757 (1992) and 713 (1991). They welcomed the signature of three Memoranda of Understanding in Rome to this effect.

Ministers stressed that the Danube mission, which was of a civilian character, represented a concrete example of cooperation between WEU and certain of its Consultation Partners. They reaffirmed the importance of that cooperation and their resolve to continue their joint efforts, thus contributing to the search for a peaceful solution to the crisis. Moreover, Ministers underlined the importance of containing the current conflict and agreed that, were any country to suffer from aggressive action as a consequence of their

support for United Nations-mandated operations, this would be a matter of direct concern to the international community.

5. Ministers held a detailed discussion on the development of relations between WEU and its Consultation Partners and on the current European security environment and its challenges. They reaffirmed the importance of intensifying these relations as a valuable contribution to the emergence of a more stable and peaceful order in Europe based on partnership and cooperation.

6. Concerning the early, orderly and complete withdrawal of foreign troops from the territories of the Baltic States in full accordance with international law, Ministers reaffirmed their support for the full and unconditional implementation of the relevant provisions of the Helsinki Summit Document of 1992 and the conclusions of the CSCE Stockholm Council.

7. Ministers recognized the important role accorded to WEU by the decisions taken in Maastricht and at Petersberg and welcomed the decisions taken at Rome in November 1992 to enlarge WEU. Ministers agreed that the political dialogue within the Forum of Consultation should contribute towards gaining a clearer perception of the role of WEU in the development of the security and defence policy of the future European Union and should provide a framework in which security and defence issues of common concern could be discussed so as to be able to take account of each others' views in wider fora without duplicating the cooperation in the Atlantic framework. The development of WEU's relations with its Consultation Partners would continue to reflect increasingly close relations between the countries of Central Europe and the future European Union and its member States with the aim of extending the area of stability and security in Europe.

8. Ministers welcomed the gradual development of WEU's operational capabilities, including the establishment of the Planning Cell, and agreed to explore and promote the possibilities for cooperation between WEU and its Consultation Partners, in particular in the fields of conflict prevention, crisis management, peace-keeping and the implementation of the CFE and Open Skies treaties.

In particular, Ministers stressed the value of an exchange of views on peace-keeping. While taking care to avoid any duplication, this might be the subject of a seminar at which experiences of peace-keeping in practical terms could be compared.

9. Ministers expressed their satisfaction with the growing dialogue in the Forum of Consultation thanks to the meetings which had taken place at the ambassadorial level in London on 14 October 1992 and in Brussels on 20 April 1993. They encouraged their representatives in Brussels to enhance the regular exchanges of documents and information on matters of common concern in the security and defence field. To facilitate this, Ministers agreed on the setting up of a Counsellors Group in Brussels composed of senior representatives in the delegations of the WEU countries and the Embassy Counsellors of the Consultation Partners. This Group, which would meet at least three or four times a year, would hold more detailed exchanges of view and prepare the meetings of the Forum of Consultation.

10. Ministers welcomed the close cooperation developing between the WEU Institute and the corresponding bodies in WEU's Central European partner countries. In particular they expressed their appreciation for the Institute's programme of scholarships for young researchers from Central Europe and agreed that the programme should be gradually enlarged over the next three years.

11. They further welcomed the increased contacts between the WEU Assembly and the parliaments of the Consultation Partners.

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S/25824
22 May 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 MAY 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to recent developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina. I am attaching the text of the Agreement on the cessation of hostilities concluded between General Sefer Halilovic and General Milivoj Petkovic on 12 May in Mostar in the presence of General Morillon of UNPROFOR and Ambassador Jean-Pierre Thebault of the European Community Monitoring Mission. In this context, I should like to share with you and the members of the Security Council the following observations.

When fighting began in Mostar, some elements of the Spanish Battalion present in that town were immediately affected and had to withdraw initially for security reasons. Mostar is located at one of the major supply routes for the humanitarian relief convoys. Apart from general humanitarian concerns, UNPROFOR lent its good offices to help arrange a cease-fire in Mostar, in keeping with the Secretary-General's overall responsibilities in the pacific settlement of disputes. Further, in terms of its mandate under Security Council resolution 776 (1992), UNPROFOR found that the fighting in Mostar was extremely disruptive for the delivery of humanitarian relief aid; the Force, therefore, had no choice but to intervene if its original mandate was to be implemented.

I should like to recall that Security Council resolution 824 (1993), which declares a number of "safe areas", in addition to Sarajevo, Tuzla, Zepa, Gorazde, Bihac and Srebrenica, refers to "other such threatened areas". The situation in Mostar obviously qualified the town as a "threatened area", a consideration which helped to set the terms of UNPROFOR's active involvement in witnessing the agreement concluded on 12 May between Generals Halilovic and Petkovic and in, inter alia, deploying a company of the Spanish Battalion in an interposition role.

The presence of UNPROFOR is an integral part of the cease-fire agreement and has without doubt helped to defuse the tension and stabilize the situation. None the less, some concern has been expressed in the Council about the formal mandate of UNPROFOR in this regard. This concern also applies to the involvement of civilian police officers provided for in the agreement between the Bosnian Croat and Bosnian Muslim sides of 12 May, for which no authorization from the Security Council exists.

In order to clarify the mandate, it would be appreciated if you could confirm, in reply to this letter, whether the above interpretation of the mandate is acceptable to the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

Annex

AGREEMENT ON THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA CONCLUDED BETWEEN GEN MILIVOJ PETKOVIC AND GEN SEFER HALILOVIC ON 12 MAY 93 IN THE PRESENCE OF LT GEN PHILIPPE MORILLON AND ECMM/EEC JEAN-PIERRE THEBAULT

Contracting Parties :

Gen. Sefer Halilovic

and

Gen. Milivoj Petkovic

Reconfirming their will to establish peace within the territory of Bosnia Hercegovina;

Reconfirming that all persons and property should be free from armed attacks and from any other hostile act;

Reconfirming also that the GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 12 AUGUST 1949 AND THE PROTOCOL ADDITIONAL TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 12 AUGUST 1949, AND RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF INTERNATIONAL ARMED CONFLICTS (PROTOCOL 1) are fully applicable in the conflict in Bosnia and Hercegovina.

have agreed on the following :

ARTICLE 1

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

Absolute freedom of movement to be restored and guaranteed, not only for UNPROFOR, ECMM and Humanitarian Aid agencies, but also for all logistic supply and support convoys of both parties on all routes and especially on the routes:

1. DOLJANI - MOSTAR - JABLANICA - KONIJC - PAZARIC - TARCIN - KISELJAK - VISOKO - TUZLA and
2. POSUSJE - PROZOR - GORNJI VAKUF - TRAVNIK - ZENICA - VITEZ - BUSOVACA.

Freedom of movement will also be guaranteed for civilians to travel throughout the country.

Control of routes will be maintained by civilian police only. Check Points and route patrols will be manned by mixed police units with the assistance of UNCIVPOL who, in case of neccesity, will resolve disputes between the police of the two sides. Military units will not exercice any control.

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On a temporary basis, until the implementation of the Vance Owen Plan, these mixed units will be established in MOSTAR, TRAVNIK and ZENICA after agreement between the existing police forces.

ARTICLE 2

DEPLOYMENT OF UNPROFOR

One Company of the Spanish Battalion will be deployed and accommodated in MOSTAR at the airport until more suitable accommodation can be found. The deployment will be on both sides of the NERETVA river. Deployment will begin 1800 hours 12 May 1993.

The Company located in JABLANICA will continue to patrol the routes between JABLANICA-TARCIN, JABLANICA-KOSTAJNICA and start patrolling between OSTROZAC-TRUBINA-SEONICA-VRGI.

The British Battalion will continue to patrol the route JABLANICA-PROZOR-GORNJI VAKUF.

ARTICLE 3

WITHDRAWAL OF ARMED FORCES

In MOSTAR, all military units will be withdrawn and confined in their barracks: the BiH Army in the Southern Camp and in Konak Barracks, the HVO units and the HQ of the Operational Zone of South East Herzegovina in the Northern Camp and at the Heliodrom. The withdrawal will take place after the deployment of UNPROFOR and by 1200 hours on 13 May 1993. In the area of KOSTAJNICA and KONJIC, HVO units will be deployed in a few villages in the area marked on the attached map. BH Army will withdraw out of this area to their own villages.

ARTICLE 4

RELEASE OF PRISONERS

Both parties agree to the immediate release of all civilian detainees without any conditions and to be fully completed on 13 May 1993.

This will be followed by an exchange of all Prisoners of War. A list of all Prisoners of War will be presented to the International Committee of the Red Cross no later than 1200 hours 13 May 1993.

ARTICLE 5

RETURN OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Both sides will provide all assistance in restoring displaced persons to their own properties or places of residence. Both sides also guarantee the safety and security of displaced persons.

ARTICLE 6

All areas of dispute will be solved by negotiations by both parties in the presence of UNPROFOR and ECMM.

signed:

Gen Sefer Halilovic

Gen Milivoj Petkovic

witnessed by:

Lt Gen Philippe Morillon

Representative of UNPROFOR

Ambassador Jean-Pierre Thebault

Representative of ECMM

12 May 1993

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25825
22 May 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 MAY 1993 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 14 May 1993 (S/25824) concerning the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. Regarding the situation in the area of Mostar, they agree with the interpretation of the mandate of UNPROFOR contained in your letter.

(Signed) Yuliy M. VORONTSOV
President of the Security Council

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25826
25 May 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

France, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/25704 and Add.1) pursuant to paragraph 2 of resolution 808 (1993),

Expressing once again its grave alarm at continuing reports of widespread and flagrant violations of international humanitarian law occurring within the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and especially in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including reports of mass killings, massive, organized and systematic detention and rape of women, and the continuance of the practice of "ethnic cleansing", including for the acquisition and the holding of territory,

Determining that this situation continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Determined to put an end to such crimes and to take effective measures to bring to justice the persons who are responsible for them,

Convinced that in the particular circumstances of the former Yugoslavia the establishment as an ad hoc measure by the Council of an international tribunal and the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law would enable this aim to be achieved and would contribute to the restoration and maintenance of peace,

Believing that the establishment of an international tribunal and the prosecution of persons responsible for the above-mentioned violations of international humanitarian law will contribute to ensuring that such violations are halted and effectively redressed,

Noting in this regard the recommendation by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia for the establishment of such a tribunal (S/25221),

Reaffirming in this regard its decision in resolution 808 (1993) that an international tribunal shall be established for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991,

Considering that, pending the appointment of the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal, the Commission of Experts established pursuant to resolution 780 (1992) should continue on an urgent basis the collection of information relating to evidence of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and other violations of international humanitarian law as proposed in its interim report (S/25274),

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Decides hereby to establish an international tribunal for the sole purpose of prosecuting persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia between 1 January 1991 and a date to be determined by the Security Council upon the restoration of peace and to this end to adopt the Statute of the International Tribunal annexed to the above-mentioned report;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the judges of the International Tribunal, upon their election, any suggestions received from States for the rules of procedure and evidence called for in Article 15 of the Statute of the International Tribunal;

4. Decides that all States shall cooperate fully with the International Tribunal and its organs in accordance with the present resolution and the Statute of the International Tribunal and that consequently all States shall take any measures necessary under their domestic law to implement the provisions of the present resolution and the Statute, including the obligation of States to comply with requests for assistance or orders issued by a Trial Chamber under Article 29 of the Statute;

5. Urges States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute funds, equipment and services to the International Tribunal, including the offer of expert personnel;

6. Decides that the determination of the seat of the International Tribunal is subject to the conclusion of appropriate arrangements between the United Nations and the Netherlands acceptable to the Council, and that the International Tribunal may sit elsewhere when it considers it necessary for the efficient exercise of its functions;

7. Decides also that the work of the International Tribunal shall be carried out without prejudice to the right of the victims to seek, through appropriate means, compensation for damages incurred as a result of violations of international humanitarian law;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to implement urgently the present resolution and in particular to make practical arrangements for the effective

functioning of the International Tribunal at the earliest time and to report periodically to the Council;

9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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Distr.
GENERAL

S/25827
24 May 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 MAY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter dated 22 May 1993 from my President to Your Excellency.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 22 May 1993 from the President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

In spite of the agreement on a cease-fire and the negotiations of the army commanders concerning the realization of Security Council resolution 824 (1993) on proclaiming Sarajevo a safe area, the aggressor's attacks on the city are continuing. They have been especially intensified in the last three days, when we counted 16 dead and 129 wounded civilians, 36 among them children.

Today, when we are marking the anniversary of the acceptance of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as an equal Member of the United Nations, its capital is being shelled by all the aggressor's posts. Up to 1600 hours, while I am sending this letter, there are 9 dead and 103 wounded, many of them children. Among the seriously wounded is the Vice Prime Minister Dr. Zlatko Lagumdžija.

I ask you forthwith to inform the Security Council on this to stop the killing of innocent civilians.

PRESIDENT
OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
(Signed) Alija IZETBEGOVIĆ

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25828
24 May 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 MAY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present the attached letter dated 21 May 1993 from my Foreign Minister to Your Excellency.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 21 May 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

We have appealed to the international community for comprehensive measures to bring to an end the agony of the people of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Recalling the letter of 14 May 1993 from President Alija Izetbegovic to the Security Council (S/25791, annex), preceded by my statement of 9 May 1993 (S/25755, annex), we clearly conveyed our request for more resolute steps (including suspension of the arms embargo against the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina) to confront the ongoing Serbian aggression and challenge the occupation, even if the current mandate of United Nations peace-keeping and humanitarian personnel may have to be modified or withdrawn. Also recalling the letter of 18 May 1993 from Ambassador Muhamed Sacirbey to the Security Council (S/25791, annex), we conveyed our position that we can no longer accept new steps and new United Nations-mandated personnel if, in fact, they only address the symptoms and do not focus on resolving the causes. It seems that certain Member States and international organs have not heeded our request. Apparently, new steps are now being contemplated that may only marginally address the symptoms and effectively institutionalize the status quo and consolidate the fruits of aggression.

We must now re-emphasize that we are not only a "party to the conflict", but most relevantly a sovereign State Member of the United Nations. We demand that any current or future measures and mandates within the borders of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina be reviewed by, and gain the specific approval of, our Government. In this context, we will not accept any new measures, mandates and/or personnel without our educated review and approval. In addition, we reserve the right to reject the presence of currently deployed United Nations-related personnel until their existing mandate, and actual implementation of such mandate, is reviewed and approved by us.

These are necessary steps, as it seems that we may become the objects of indifferent and indefinite paternalism for the sake of facilitating face-saving measures for those who fail to meet their legal obligation: the obligation to confront those who arrogantly reject peace or to at least allow the victims of genocide the unhindered opportunity of self-defence.

We will, of course, with tremendous gratitude and appreciation continue to welcome humanitarian assistance from, and the presence of, all of those who help our people without conditions unduly compromising our sovereignty and right of self-defence and without the self-serving objective of substituting temporary relief for real solutions.

(Signed) Haris SILAJDZIC
Minister for Foreign Affairs

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25829
24 May 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 MAY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF FRANCE, THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from our Governments, we have the honour to send you the enclosed statement made by our Foreign Ministers in Washington on 22 May 1993 and to request that this be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

The Permanent Representative
of France
(Signed) Jean-Bernard MERIMEE

The Permanent Representative
of the Russian Federation
(Signed) Yuliy M. VORONTSOV

The Permanent Representative
of Spain
(Signed) Don J. Antonio YAÑEZ-BARNUEVO

The Permanent Representative
of the United Kingdom
(Signed) Sir David HANNAY

The Permanent Representative of
the United States of America
(Signed) Madeleine Korbel ALBRIGHT

Annex

[Original: English/French/Russian]

Joint action programme

France, the Russian Federation, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America are profoundly concerned that the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina is continuing despite the strenuous efforts of the international community and the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, which they strongly support, to bring an end to it.

We shall continue to work urgently to help extinguish this terrible war and to achieve a lasting and equitable settlement.

We also have common views on the most productive immediate steps to take. These should lead to implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions as well as the elaboration of further steps.

1. Humanitarian assistance. We will continue providing humanitarian assistance for the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and will insist that all parties allow humanitarian aid to pass without hindrance.

2. Sanctions. The economic sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council against Serbia and Montenegro must be rigorously enforced by all members of the United Nations until the necessary conditions set out in Security Council resolution 820, including the withdrawal of Bosnian Serb troops from territories occupied by force, are met for lifting the sanctions.

3. Sealing borders. We note the pledge of the Belgrade authorities to close the border with Bosnia-Herzegovina, in order to put pressure on the Bosnian Serbs to accept the peace plan. We are watching to see if the border closure is effective. Although the primary responsibility for enforcing this step belongs to Belgrade, we can assist, for instance by placing monitors on the borders or providing technical expertise or conducting aerial surveillance. We also note the willingness expressed by the Zagreb authorities for monitoring to take place along the border between Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

4. "Safe areas". The concept of "safe areas" in Bosnia-Herzegovina, as France and others have proposed, could make a valuable contribution. We will work to secure early adoption of the new United Nations Security Council resolution now under discussion. The United Kingdom and France along with other nations already have forces serving with UNPROFOR in "safe areas". Troops from other countries, including Spain and Canada, are playing an important role on the ground. The Russian Federation is considering making forces available in Bosnia in addition to its forces presently in Croatia. The United States is prepared to meet its commitment to help protect UNPROFOR forces in the event they are attacked and request such action. Further contributions from other countries would be most welcome.

5. No-Fly Zone. The No-Fly Zone should continue to be enforced in Bosnia.

6. War Crimes Tribunal. We support the rapid establishment of the War Crimes Tribunal, so that those guilty of atrocities may be brought to justice.

7. Durable peace. Negotiated settlement in Bosnia-Herzegovina, building on the Vance-Owen process and intensified international cooperation and effort, is the way a durable peace can be established. France, Russia, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States will assist and actively participate in a continued political process to this end. To the extent that the parties decide to implement promptly mutually agreed provisions of the Vance-Owen Plan, this is to be encouraged.

8. Central Bosnia-Herzegovina. We are deeply concerned about the fighting between Bosnian Croatian and Bosnian Government forces and the related "ethnic cleansing", and we agree that Croatia should be put on notice that assistance to Bosnian Croatian forces engaged in these activities could result in the international community imposing sanctions on Croatia.

9. Containment. We will cooperate closely to enhance efforts to contain the conflict and prevent the possibility that it will spill over into neighbouring countries. We would regard such a development with the utmost seriousness.

10. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. It is essential that everyone in the region understands that aggression against the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia would have grave consequences. We will support an increase in the international presence there in consultation with the authorities in Skopje. The United States is considering a contribution to this effort.

11. Kosovo. We favour an increase in the international monitoring presence in Kosovo. International standards of human rights should be strictly respected in the formerly autonomous region of Kosovo, although we do not support declarations of independence there.

12. Croatia. The same considerations apply to the Serb-populated areas of Croatia. We will work for the renewal and strengthening of UNPROFOR's mandate. The croatian Government and the local Serb authorities should maintain the cease-fire and constructively pursue their dialogue leading to settling practical, economic, and, eventually, political problems between them.

13. Further measures. We will keep open options for new and tougher measures, none of which is prejudged or excluded from consideration.

We five members of the United Nations Security Council are firmly united and firmly committed to taking these immediate steps. We will work closely with the United Nations and the involved regional organizations as we carry out these efforts.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25830
24 May 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

After the consultations held on 24 May 1993, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council in connection with the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait":

"The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 24 May 1993 pursuant to paragraph 21 of resolution 687 (1991).

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the regimes established in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 21 of that resolution."

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